

ARPA-E INTEGRATE Program Review

Hybrid Electric Aircraft Design Space, Feasibility and Technical Challenges

18 September 2019

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UTC Power Generation Portfolio

Leader in aerospace power generation from 100 kW to > MW

Primary Power Generation



B787 250 kW

Secondary/ Auxiliary Power Generation



B787 400 kW

Hybrid Propulsion



Reduce carbon emissions

100 kW - MW

Low weight

High efficiency

Enable distributed propulsion



Military 80 kW*

*<http://www.inovasyon.org/pdf/NAP.Com.Aircraft.Prop.&Energy.Systems.Research.2016.pdf>

Low Weight & Cost
Medium efficiency



A320 90 kW

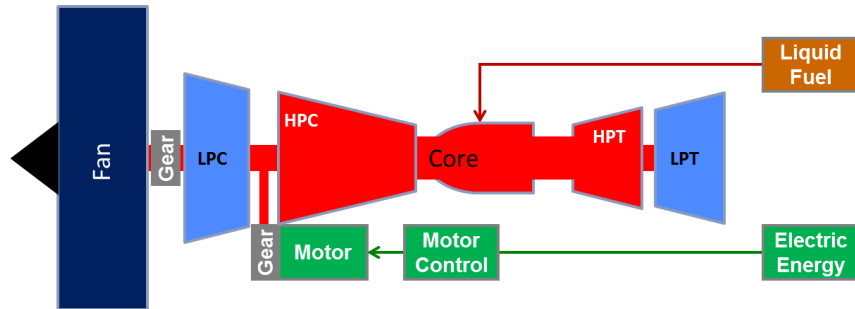
Low Weight & Cost
Low efficiency



Electrified Propulsion (EP) System Architectures

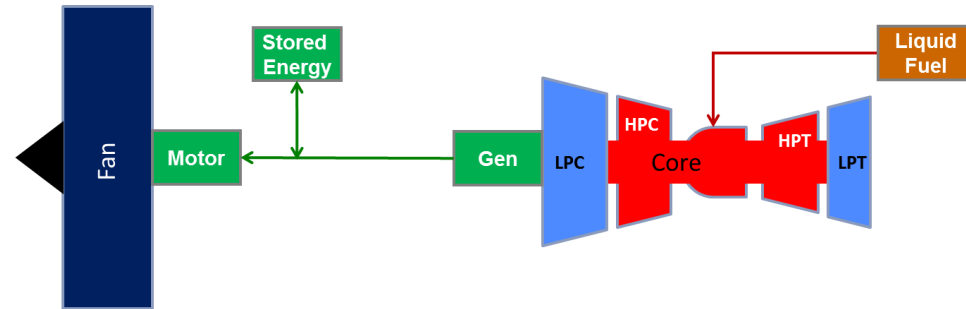
4 basic configurations

Parallel Gas-Electric Hybrid



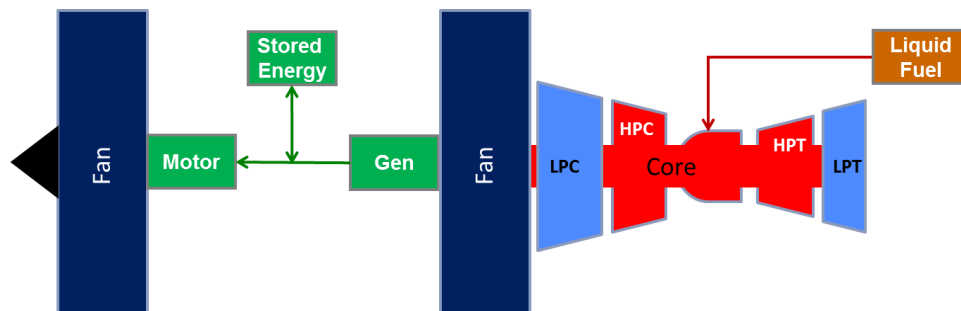
All thrust from main fans, fan power from liquid fuel through GT and battery through LS motor

Full Series Turboelectric Hybrid



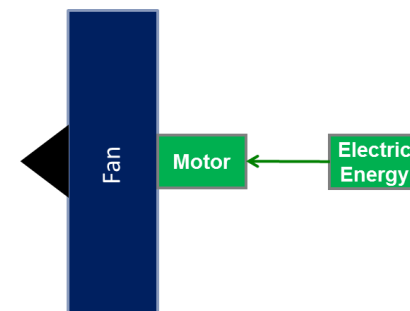
GT creates electric power from liquid fuel, electric power distributed to multiple electric fans for thrust, battery used load leveling

Partial Series Turboelectric Hybrid



Full Series Turboelectric Hybrid, with addition of thrust from GT LS fan

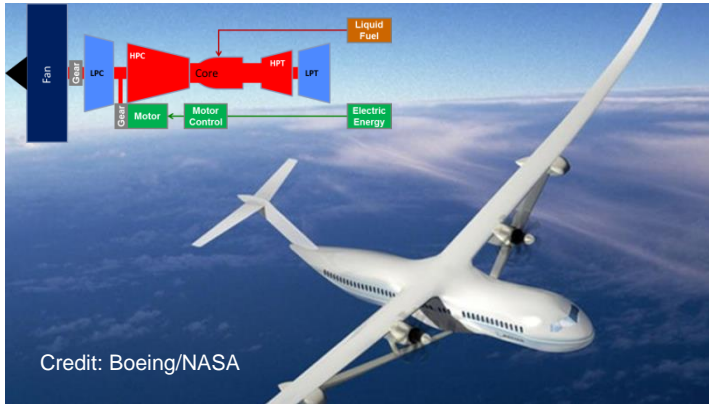
All Electric (not a Hybrid)



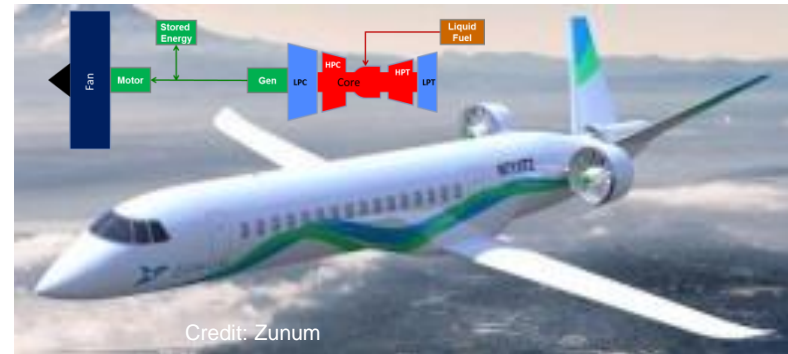
Electric power from battery distributed to multiple electric fans for thrust

Electrified Aircraft Propulsion (EAP) Concepts

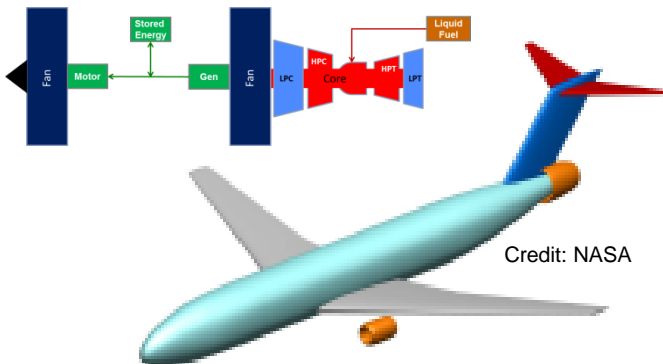
Example EP implementations



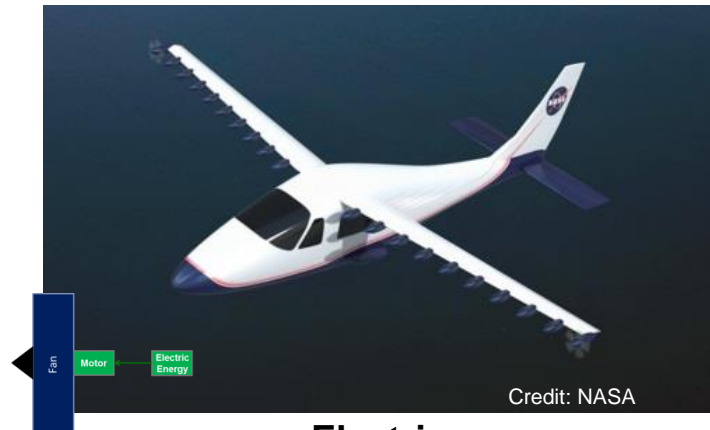
Parallel Gas-Electric Hybrid



Full Series Turboelectric Hybrid



Partial Series Turboelectric Hybrid



Electric

Why Hybrid Electric

Enables New Missions



Enables New Business Models

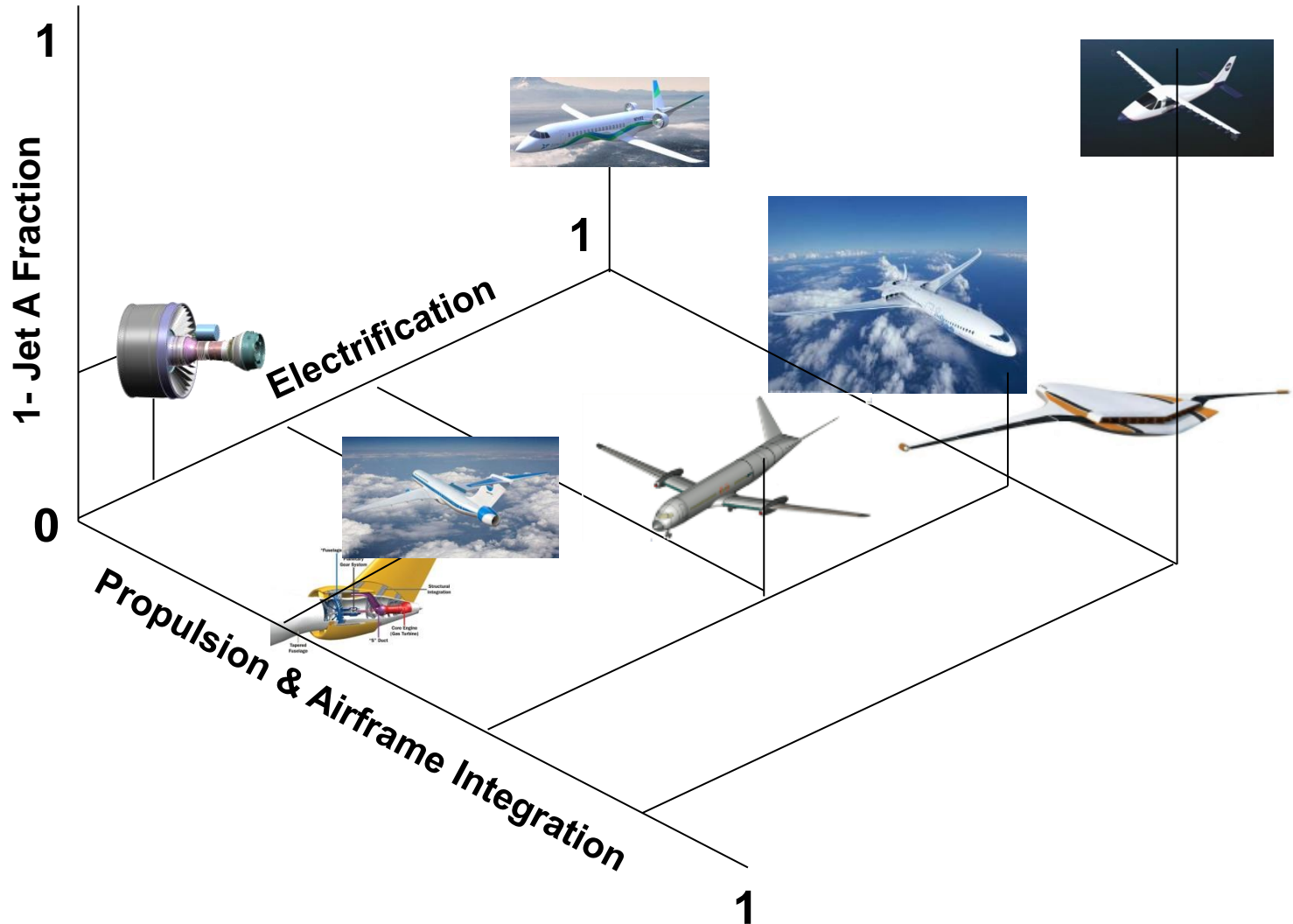


Enables Fuel Burn & CO2 Reduction

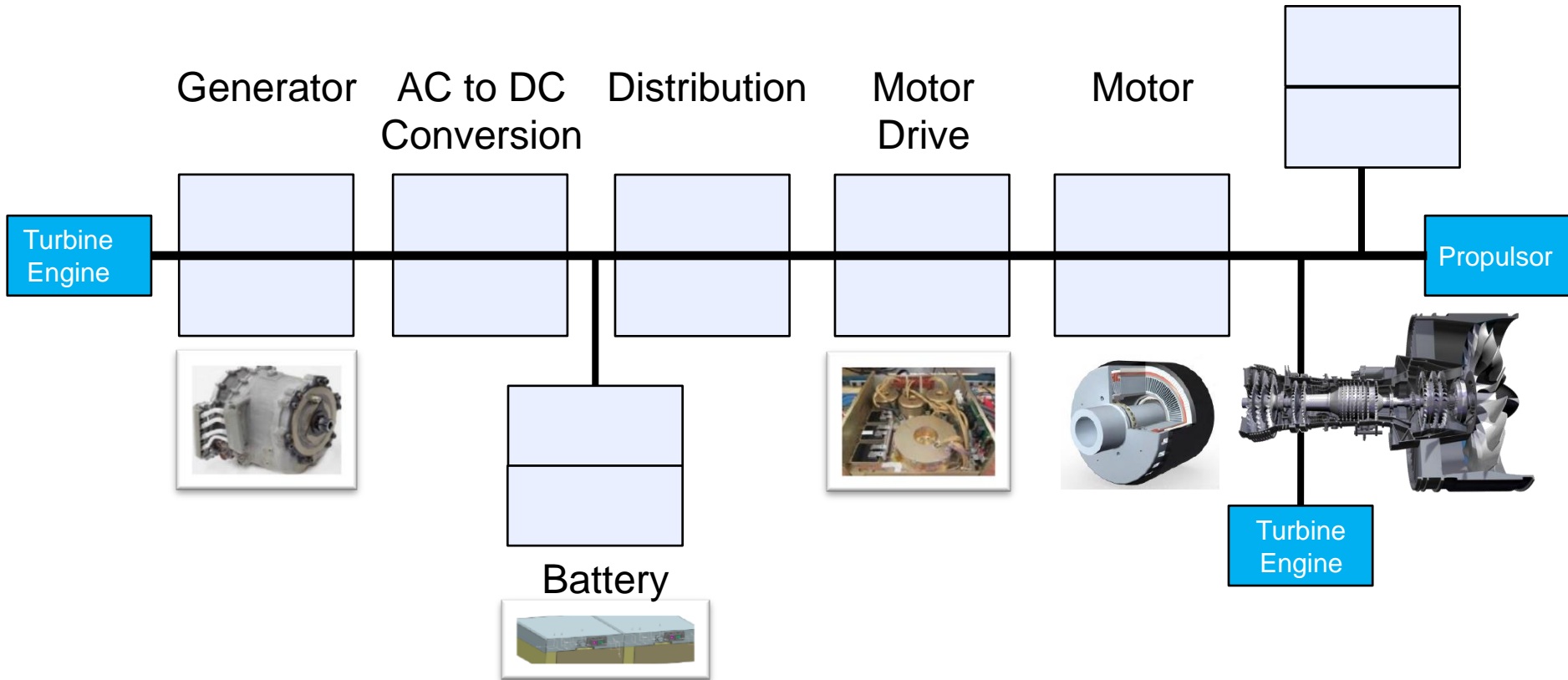


Hybrid Electric Aircraft Design Space

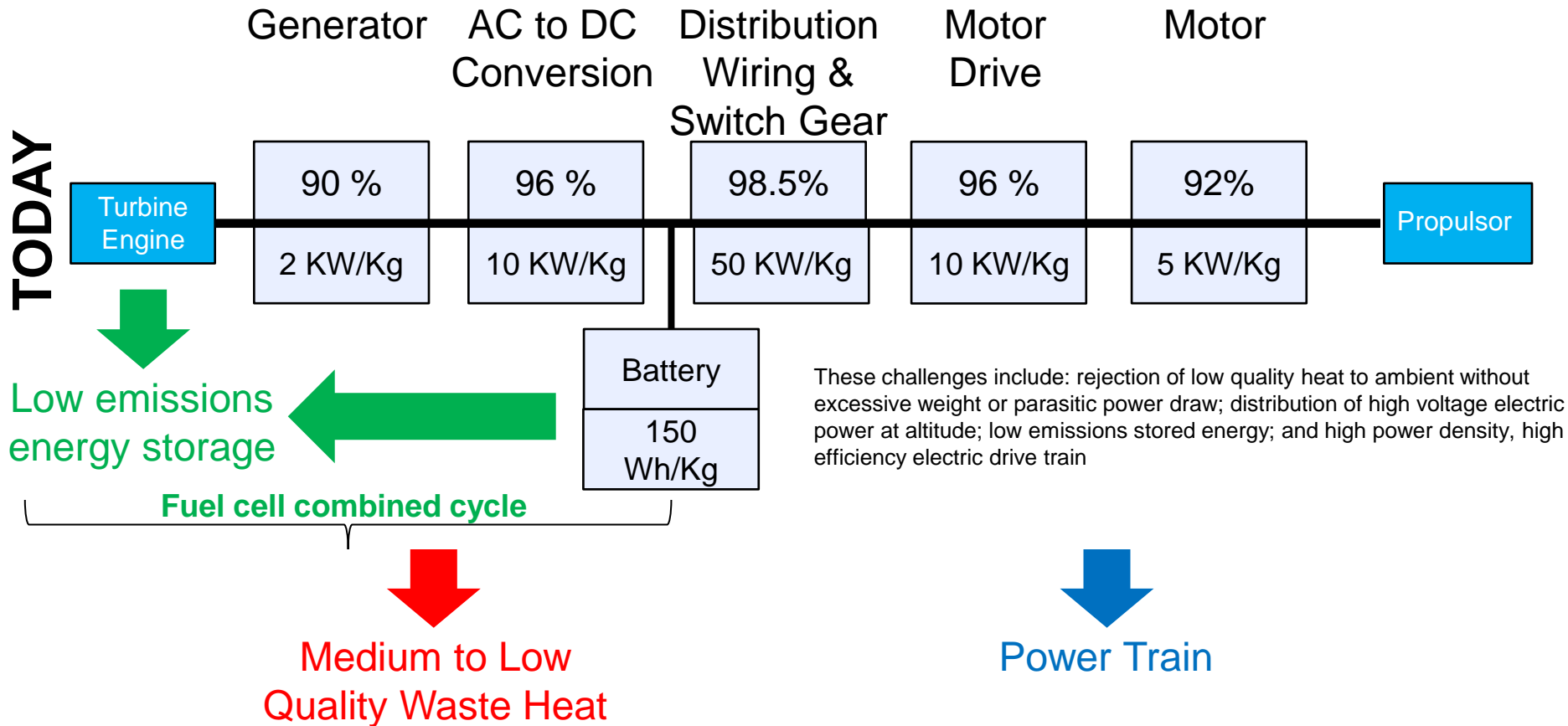
Point studies done in the design space



EAP Drive Train



Drive Train Challenges



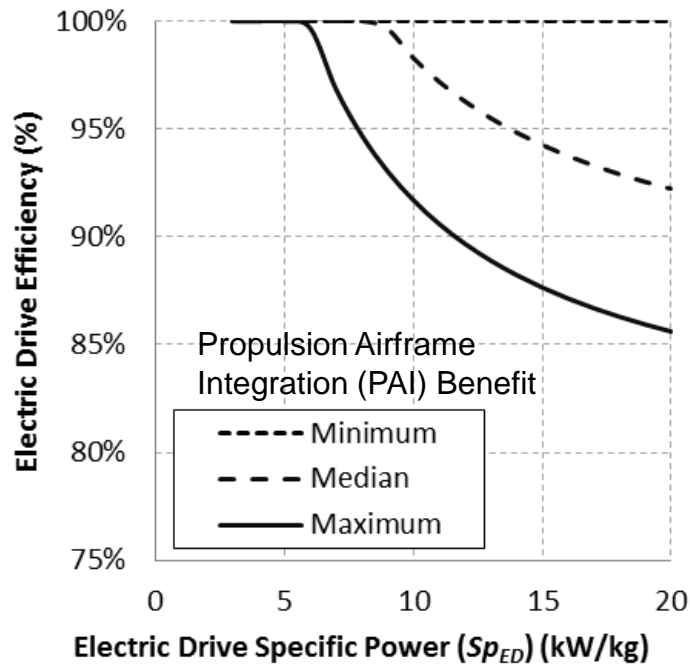
- Weight – Fuel cell stack, reformer, heat exchangers, ducts, plumbing
- Ram Drag – Battery cooling
- Power – Pumps, Fans, VCS?

- Weight – EM Machines, PE & Distribution
- High voltage – switches and protection
- Power – Losses increase power and energy requirement, create heat

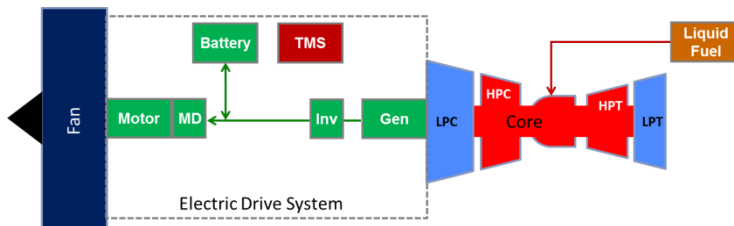
Series Turboelectric Hybrid

Series hybrids include an electric drive that must buy its way on the system

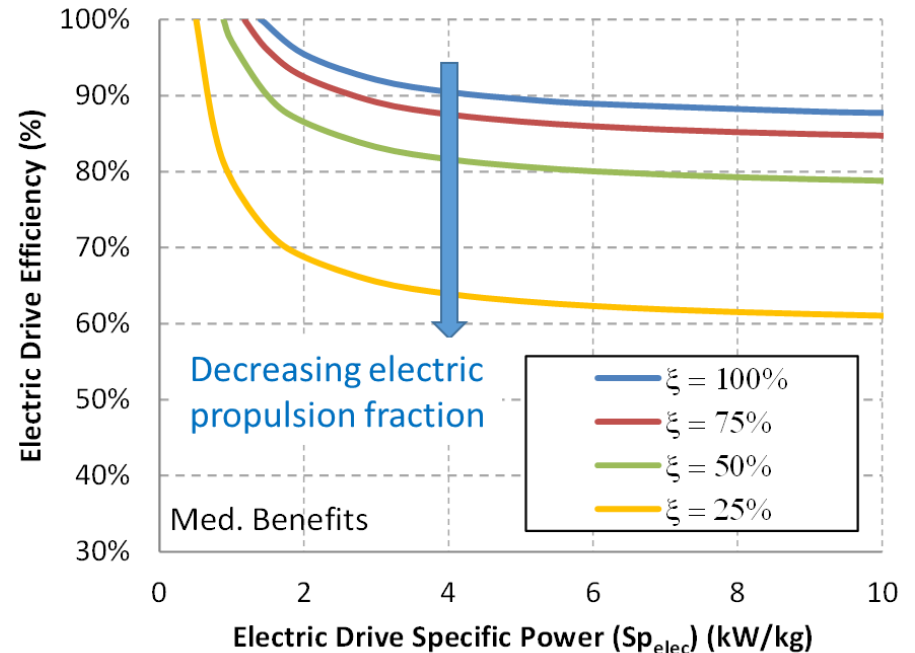
Series turbo-electric hybrid



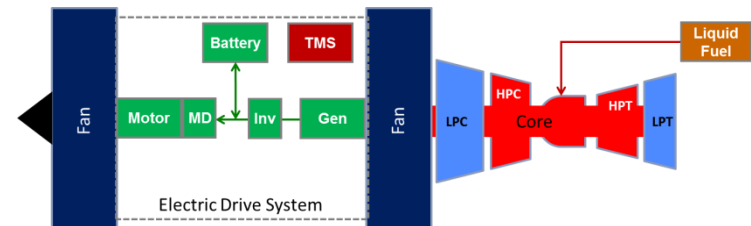
Jansen, R. H., Brown, G. V., Felder, J. L., and Duffy, K. P., "Turboelectric Aircraft Drive Key Performance Parameters and Functional Requirements," AIAA Propulsion and Energy Forum, AIAA 2015-3890, Orlando FL, 2015.



Partial series turbo-electric hybrid



Jansen, R. H., Duffy, K. P. and Brown, G. V., "Partially Turboelectric Aircraft Drive Key Performance Parameters," AIAA Propulsion and Energy Forum, AIAA 2017-4702, Atlanta GA, 2017.



Electric Drive Train (EDT) Performance

Current development progressing toward 2.1 kW/kg @ 86%

Today
0.9 kW/kg, 75%

Current Progress
2.1 kW/kg, 86%

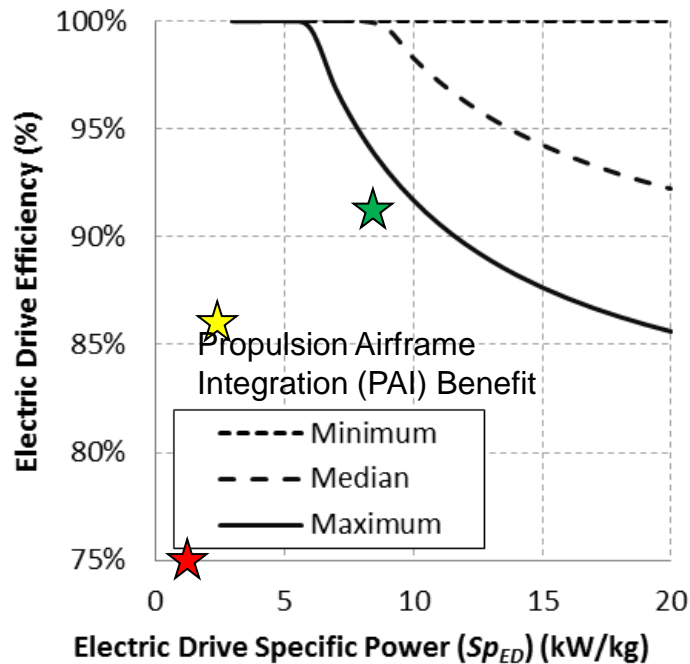
Future Targets
8.4 kW/kg, 91%

	Today		Near Term Current Programs		Future Investment	
	Efficiency	Power Density	Efficiency	Power Density	Efficiency	Power Density
Components		kW/kg		kW/kg		kW/kg
Generator	90.0%	2	94.0%	4	96.0%	40
Rectifier	96.0%	10	98.0%	20	99.0%	40
Distribution	98.0%	50	98.5%	50	99.0%	100
Motor Drive	96.0%	10	98.0%	20	99.0%	40
Motor	92.0%	5	97.0%	13	98.0%	40
Thermal		1		4		10
Total	75%	0.9	86%	2.1	91%	8.4

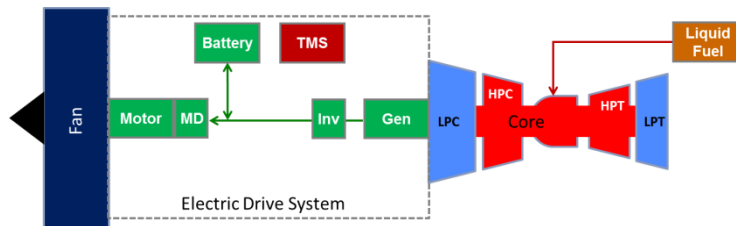
Benefit of Improved EDT Performance

Future EDT improvements can enable PAI benefit

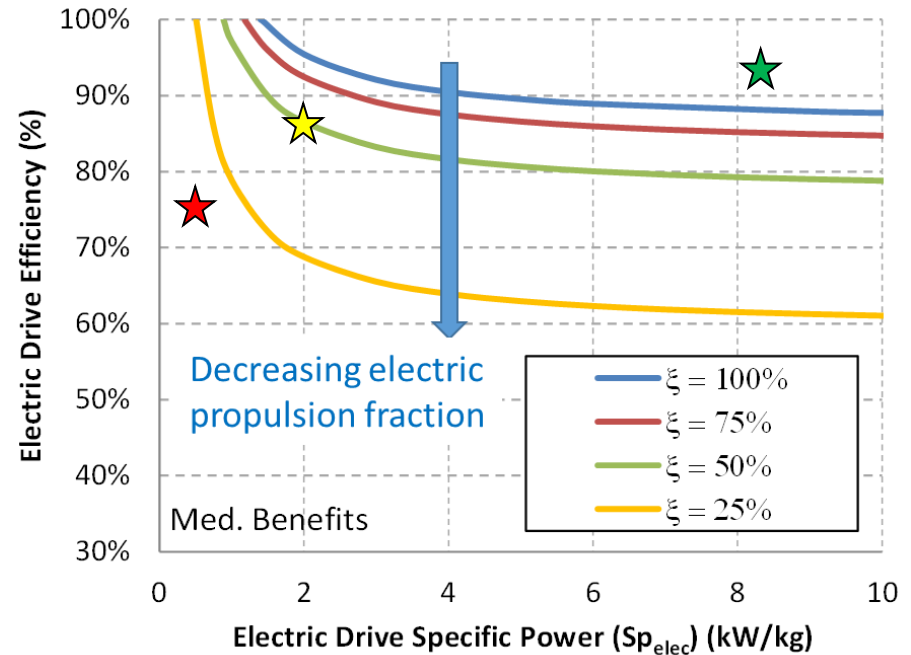
Series turbo-electric hybrid



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